NO NEW CASES AND NO DEATHS YESTER DAY-STRICT QUARANTINE MAINTAINED IN THE INFECTED DISTRICT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Newport News, Va., Aug. 3.—The yellow fever situation at Hampton is greatly improved, and some of the officials are so encouraged over the present condition of affairs in the Soldiers' Home that they telephoned here to-night that they expect to have the pleasure of visiting Newport News inside of a week.

Governor Woodfin has telephoned several reports as to the situation to-day, and the last one to-night was the same as the first-no new cases and no more deaths. So encouraging is the outlook at the Soldiers' Home that Governer Woodfin, Major Thompson and other officials of the Home, as well as the regularly attached physicians, took occasion to telephone the good news to their friends in this city. It was received here with joy, but the citizens' "shotgun quarantine" has not been relaxed in the slightest degree, and again to-night the best people of the city are on the border patrolling the lines with shotguns and rifles. This line, as now laid out, extends over four miles. and the volunteer guards are so close together that it is impossible for any one to break

through. Surgeons Vanesdorff and Korb, of the Marine Hospital Service, arrived at Hampton this morning. The former was attached to the Home hospital and the latter was detailed as Surgeon White's assistant at Hampton for outside work. Dr. Korb handled the yellow fever situation at Key West. He made a tour of inspection in his territory this afternoon, and afterward said that the situation was well in hand, and, so far as he could see, there was no reason for the people of Hampton and Phœ-bus to fear a spread of the fever.

OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM HAMPTON.

MARINE HOSPITAL SURGEONS ENCOURAGED -FURTHER PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

Washington, Aug. 3.-The yellow fever situation at Hampton continues favorable and encouraging in the opinion of the officials of the Marine Hospital According to official reports, there been no spread of the contagion sir e yesterday, nor have any of the cases now under treatment proved fatal since that time. It is hoped to confine the disease to the Soldiers' Home and Phoebus, but Surgeon General Wyman thinks it too early to make a definite prophecy regarding the outbreak, as it is only four or five days since the presence of the fever became known to the officials here. Dr. Wyman to-night received the following telegram from Dr. Vickery, at the Soldiers' Home: "Situation favorable and encouraging. No news cases and no deaths."

Dr. Wyman also received from the Home a list of the members of the institution who were furloughed on and after July 22, the day after a number of the inmates became ill with the fever. Accompanying the names were the exact dates and the time of the furloughs and the destination of those to whom they were granted. The Surgeon General asked that newspapers in the places to which these persons have gone publish the list, and that medical officers hold under close observation for a period of at least ten days after they left the Home such of the inmates as they may be able to find. Most of the inmates furloughed have gone to Northern cities. The list is as follows:

Name. Date Henry W. ArnoldJuly	e. Destination. 26. Philadelphia.		
John Ball July David W. Biddle July Enos Brand July	22. Baltimore. 24. Harper's Ferry.	w.	
Stephen Corey July Thomas Cummins July Thomas N. Craig July	24. Phoebus, Va. 24. Philadelphia.		
William T. Flynn July Maithew Goslin July Samuel W. Hutchinson July	25. Norfolk, Va. 25. Harrington, Del.		
James Healy July John M. Jackson July James C. Lomax July	28. Philadelphia, 26. Washington.		
John McSorleyJuly	 Elizabeth City, 1 Philadelphia. 	N.	C
Hugh McDonald July John Peters July Martin Specht July	29. Philadelphia. 24. Hazelton, Penn.		
Edward TownsendJuly Jacob TrautweinJuly William A. TallmadgeJuly	25. Baltimore.		
George A. VanceJuly William H. WheelerJuly John YoungJuly	26. New-York City. 24. Wellsville, N. Y.		

Another change was made to-day in the destination of the troops at Fort Monroe. General Merritt telegraphed to the War Department that, in deference to the earnest recommendation of Surgeon General Wyman, he would direct that the troops be sent to Pium Island, in Long Island Sound. It was finally decided that the garrison should be taken away on the transport McClellan, which will leave New-York to-night and arrive at the fort to-

DR. DOTY DOESN'T BELIEVE IT.

THINKS FRIEDENGER COULD NOT HAVE PASSED

THROUGH QUARANTINE HERE.

As has been previously announced in The Trib une, Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port, says that there is absolutely no danger of yellow fever gaining a foothold here, and so rigid are the strictly enforced rules that it is practically impossible for a yellow fever case to escape de-tection at Quarantine. In connection with the outbreak of the disease at the National Scidiers Home at Hampton, Va., however, there has been spread a report to the effect that Charles Friedenger, an inmate of the Home, obtained leave of ab sence and visited Santiago, and on his return brought with him some extra clothing, with which in some way he passed New-York Quarentine without an examination and disinfection of the clothing, and subsequently reached Hampton and died from yellow fever outside the institution. Regarding this report, Dr. Doty said last night: "A statement of this character, unsupported by

facts, is hardly entitled to serious consideration Since May 1, all passengers arriving at this station on vessels from Cuban ports have been held at Quarantine for a period of five days from the time of embarkation, unless they present an in mune certificate issued by a representative of the Marine Hospital Service at the port of departure Not one exception has been made. If the passen gers arrive on a United States transport, the vessel is detained at Quarantine, with the passengers on board, under the constant supervision of a member of the medical corps of the United States Army. At the expiration of five days from the time of embarkation, and after a report from the Surgeon in charge that all are well, the passengers are brought to the deck and personally examined before the vessel is released. In the case of merchant vessels, all passengers who do no hold immune certificates are removed to Hoffman Island, and detained there under the observation of the officers of this Department until the completion of the above period, and are then only released after careful inspection.

"It is believed that five days is the maximum period of incubation of yellow fever. This has the indorsement of General George M. Sternberg, Surgeon General, U. S. A., as well as others who have had long experience with yellow fever and are competent to decide. The disease usually appear on the second or third day. The statement occa sionally made that the period of incubation of yellow fever extends beyond five days is not accepted by those who are familiar with the disease. Therefore, if a careful inspection at the end of five days after leaving an infected area discloses no evidence of yellow fever, it may be accepted that the person examined is not a menace to the public health.

son examined is not a menace to the public health. A rule embodying this principle is rigidly enforced by this Department.

"The clothing and effects of those leaving Santiago are disinfected before embarkation, and it is the only safe and practical way; otherwise, presumably, infected material may be taken on board the vessel. The disinfection is performed at Santiago by a representative of the Marine Hospital Service. I have accepted his certificate of disinfection, as I have every-reason to believe that this work has been carefully and properly performed. Under the existing regulations, it cannot be accepted that Charles Friedenger had yellow fever when he reached Hampton, or that he sarried with him his infected clothing. The statement does not say how long after leaving Quarantine he reached Hampton, or whether he was or was not ill when he arrived. If he was ill when he reached the institution, and his disease had been yellow fever, and promptly recognized as such, and the proper precautions taken, there would not have been a serious outbreak of the disease in the Soidiers' Home. As it has been stated that no special precations were taken, it is evident that his symptoms did not arouse the suspicions of the physicians in charge. Inasmuch as it is alleged that the patient is dead, and presumably buried, it is a little late now to make a positive diagnosis of his case.

"If facts and scientific evidence are not to be

FEVER CHECKED.

SITUATION AT THE SOLDIERS' HOME
GREATLY IMPROVED.

Outbreak, it can as well be claimed that the Fedclose proximity to the infected locality, and which
is more or less in constant communication with
suntago and other Cuban ports, is the avenue
through which the infection reached the institution, I believe it may be safely assumed that
the true cause of the outbreak at the Soldiers'
Home has not yet been discovered."

Outbreak, it can as well be claimed that the Federal Quarantine Station, which comparatively is in
convention, but the best was made of the candidate's declaration in the
convention, but the best was made of the candidate's declaration in the country districts,
santing of contempt for the methtods of communities, a feeling of contempt for the methtods of communities, a feeling of contempt for the methtods of communities, a feeling of contempt for the methtods of the content for the methtods o

NEW FEVER CASES AT SANTIAGO.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 3.-Two new cases of yellow fever were officially reported to-day and one

death from the disease. Colonel Moale is expected here on Saturday to begin the payment of the Cuban soldiers in this city. No impatience has been displayed thus far over the necessary delay. The beneficial effect of the payments already made at Guantanamo is shown by the general purchasing of farming implements and clothing. Nearly eight thousand soldiers will be paid here.

THOROUGH INSPECTION OF TRAINS.

Philadelphia, Aug. 3.-Chief Good of the Bureau of Health to-day was in conference with General Manager Hutchinson and General Passenger Agent Wood of the Pennsylvania Railroad concerning the trains of that company arriving here from the yellow fever district at Hampton Roads. It was decided that a thorough inspection of all trains coming from the South will be made, if necessary, and in the case of a suspect being found, he will at once be removed to the Municipal Hospital, where tents will be erected to secure better isolation from other patients.

Chief Good to-day received a communication from Health Officer Woodward of the District of Columbia, and Commissioner of Health Jones of Baltimore, in which they say no passenger or baggage will be allowed to come from the infected district until the health officials are satisfied there is no descent

NEW YORK POSTAL IMPROVEMENTS

PLAN TO GIVE THIS CITY THE FINEST SYS-TEM OF LETTER BOXES IN THE WORLD.

Washington, Aug. 3 (Special) .- Assistant Postnaster General Heath has adopted a new plan for overcoming the congested condition of the collection service in New-York. It was his first purpose to place another box on each of the posts requiring additional letter box deposit capacity, but informaion which he has just received from Postmaster Van Cott has led him to decide to substitute imnediately one of the large newspaper collection boxes, holding four or five bushels, for each of th small regular letter boxes in congested districts. This can be done within a few days, and relief will be almost immediate. It is then his purpose to secure estimates for the cost of planting posts for mail boxes throughout the city of New-York, and placing on them a new pattern of letter box, which will be capacious and safe enough for all purpe It is estimated that 1,000 letter box posts will be required for the purposes; that they will cost altogether about \$18,000 or \$19,000, and that the large pattern of specially built letter boxes to be placed on the posts will bring the cost to somewhere be-tween \$25,000 and \$30,000. This will give New-York City the finest system of letter boxes in the world. The cost is said to be so great, however, that it will be necessary to go to Congress for a special appropriation to meet the extraordinary expenditure for letter box posts and the new pattern of specially made letter boxes.

The Assistant Postmaster General has written to Postmaster Van Cott, authorizing him to install immediately in all the congested districts the large ready made newspaper and package boxes, such as are now used for second and third class mail, to take the places of the small boxes already in use in the congested districts, and to advertise immediately for bids for the construction of the necessary letter box posts throughout the city, to take the place of all the lampposts now used for letter boxes.

Postmaster Van Cott has been requested to furnish to bidders in his specifications the every post to be planted, so that bidders may have an accurate idea of the obstacles to be overcome in planting each of the posts. When these bids are received a special request will be made at the convening of Congress for the appropriation, and also an amount sufficient for the construction and installation of large, specially made letter

It is the purpose also to place around the city postoffice in New-York eight or ten of these large package mail receptacles, for the receipt of all classes of mail, so that those who post small amounts of mail from time to time in the city postoffice will not be compelled to enter the building, but may be accommodated by the special arrange-

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Washington, Aug. 3 .- The following Army and Navy orders have been issued:

ARMY.

First Lieutenant LUCIEN G. BERRY, 7th Artillery, will proceed from Fort Slowum to Fort Adams for duty with his battery.

First Lieutenant CHARLES A. HEDEKIN, 2d Cavalry, now quartermaster at Fort Sheridan, will remain at

now quartermaster at Port Sheridan, will remain at that post until preparations are completed for en-campment of the volunteer regiment stationed there, and then join his troop. and then Join his troop.

nel CHARLES A. WOODRUFF, assistant commissary
general of subsistence, will proceed from New-York
general of subsistence, will proceed from New-York

Colonel CHARLES A three will proceed from New-lork general of subsistence, will proceed from New-lork general of subsistence to inspect the subsistence feature of the transport service on the Pacific Coast.

Captains AUSTIN F. PRESCOTT, ALBERT J. BRAZEE and EUGENE F. CROWNE, 35th Infantry, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks for duly.

The following transfers in the 4th Artillery are ordered: First Leutenant ALFRED M. HUNTER, from Battery D to lightery H. First Leutenant JOHN E. M'MAHON, from Battery H to Battery D.

An Army retiring Board is appointed to meet at

Denver for examination of officers ordered before

Brigadier General HENRY C. MERRIAM, Lieutenant Colonel EDWIN B. ATWOOD, deputy quartermaster general; Lieutenant Colonel HENRY LIPPINCOTT, deputy surgeon general; Major CURTIS E. MUNN, surgeon; Captain ALBERT D. NISKERN, commissary of subsistence; First Lieutenant JOHN B. BENNET The Infantry, recorder.

Captain HARRIS PENDLETON, Jr., and Second Lieutenant HARRY B. COMSTOCK, 26th Infantry, will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks for duty.

First Lieutenant HENRY S. TERREIJ, 28th Infantry, will proceed to Camp Meade for duty.

Captain ALBERT S. WILLIAMS, 29th Infantry, will proceed to Fort McPherson. Second Lieutenant DONALD C. M'CLELLAND, 334 Infantry, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston for duty.

First Lieutenant GROVER F. LINT. 35th Infantry, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks for duty. Captain THOMAS Q ASHBURN, 333 Infantry, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston for duty. First Lieutenant CHARLES J. GEISHBUSH, 34th Infantry, is honorably discharged on tender of resignation.

ceed from Sault Ste Marie to New York City for duty.

Major CLARENCE A STEDMAN, 10th Cavairy, will proceed to New-Haven, Conn., and relieve Captain William H. C. Bowen, 5th Infantry, from the charge of the recruiting station in that city and at Hariford, Captain Bowen will conduct the first detachment of Captain Bowen will conduct the first detachment of recruits that may be sent to his regiment in Cuba, when it becomes safe to do so.

Acting Assistant Surgeon, D. S. Control of the Captain GEORGE LE R. BROWN, 11th Infantry, will pro-

when it becomes safe to do so.
Acting Assistant Surgeon P. S. KELLOGG will proceed
to San Francisco for duty.

Major CHARLES NEWBOLD, paymaster, is relieved from
further duty in Washington, and will proceed to St.
Paul for duty as chief paymaster, Lepartment of
Dakota, to relieve Major Charles H. Whipple, paymaster, Major Whipple will proceed to Washington
for duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel LEWIS STROTHER, 32d Infantry, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty. NAVY.

Civil Engineer A. J. MENOCAL is detached from Naval Station, Key West, and ordered to temporary duty as Government inspector, Naval Training Station, New-port, during the construction of barracks at that place.

Ensign T. C. HART is detached from torpedo station, Newport, and ordered to temporary duty on the Wabash. Ensign R. H. OSBORNE is detached from the New-York, August 15, and ordered home to await orders.

York, August 10, and others and the control of the Ensigns R. H. OSBORNE, F. L. SANDOZ, C. R. EMRICH, C. S. BOOKWALTER, E. L. BENNETT, J. T. TOMPKINS, R. STONE, R. MLEAN, P. BABIN and J. V. GILLIS, promoted to lieutenant, junior

Second Lieutenant WIRT M'CREARY, U. S. M. C., ap-pointed and commissioned.

TESTING A LAMP VACUUM.

From The Electrical Review.

An interesting note in "L'Electricien" describes a phenomenon observed by M. Ernest Gérard, and which may be applied as a simple and easy test for incandescent lamp vacua. If the lamp is held in the hand and lightly rubbed with a catskin, or even the hand, in a perfectly dark place, fugitive flashes of light are seen in its interior. If the vacuum is very high these flashes will not be noticed. The effect is, of course, similar to that noticed over two hundred years ago by Haukesbee in a mercurial barometer, and is due to the discharge of the lamp considered as a condenser, its inner surface being the filament and the outer surface the catskin or other rubbing surface. The phenomenon forms a very simple and easily applied test for lamp vacua. From The Electrical Review. If facts and scientific evidence are not to be the investigation as to the cause of this

THE GOVERNOR LAYS THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE POLITICIAN ON THE PEOPLE-HE IS

GREETED WITH MUCH ENTHUSIASM. Ocean Grove, N. J., Aug. 3 (Special) -- When Govrnor Theodore Roosevelt stepped upon the platform of the Auditorium this evening, thirteen thousand people gave him an enthusiastic ovation. Vice-President Hobart and Governor Foster Voorhees, who were to have been present, did

not come. Mr. Hobart was not well and Governor Voorhees was detained at Trenton by State business. The latter was to have welcomed the Governor of New-York, and Mr. Hobart was to have introduced him on the arrival of Governor Roosevelt at Asbury Park. Governor Roosevelt was escorted from his special

car by Dean J. E. Price, of the Summer School of Theology, A. H. De Haven, a New-York broker, and a member of the Camp Meeting Association, rode in the carriage with the Governor and the The trip from the station to the home of Mr. De Haven, in Ocean Pathway, was marked by much enthusiasm. Thousands lined the streets of Asbury Park and Ocean Grove. Dinner was served at Mr. Haven's home, after which the Governor went to the Auditorium, which was crowded to the d and several thousand were unable to get inside the building.

As the Governor entered the crowd arose and greeted him with the "handkerchief salute." Some one proposed three cheers for "Teddy" and the shouts continued for fully five minutes. Then a choir of 200 voices sang several patriotic

Lieutenant Colonel Brophy of the Rough Riders was present, and Governor Roosevelt, after recounting his bravery at Santlago, introduced him to the dience, who showed much enthusiasm. When Bishop FitzGerald Introduced Governor Roosevelt the 13,000 people rose to their feet, waved

handkerchiefs and flags and cheered. The hero of Santiago was visibly moved by the hearty reception. He began his lecture by relating several incidents in which his Rough Riders figured. Several of these brave men, he said, were Methodist preachers, and they were the bravest men in th mand, for to be a good soldier one must be a good

POLITICIANS REPRESENT THE PEOPLE.

The subject of the Governor's lecture was "Practical Politics and Decent Politics." He said in part:

The politician represents the people just in the degree that the people interest themselves in their representatives. The greatest enemy the commonwealth has is the man who lets the politician misrepresent him without rebuke at the politician misrepresent him without responsible for our political shortcomings. In the end the politicians must be exactly what the people allow them to be. They must represent the people, perhaps the vice, perhaps the virtue, perhaps the indifference of the people. This does not excuse politicians who are had, and we must keep in mind the fact that every vicious politician, above all every successful politician, tends to debauch public conscience, to render had men holder and decent men who are not farsigned more cynically indifferent than ever. But in blamming the politician do not forget that we are ourselves to blame for permitting his existence. Again, do not let us fall into the mistake of thinking that we shall ever make politics better by hysterics in any shape or form. Wild denunciation of all politicians, good and bad, is the very thing most advantageous to the bad politician, because such denunciation, being one-half false, loses all practical effect, as it is impossible to separate the truth from the false.

Again, avoid another form of hysterics. Do not tical Politics and Decent Politics." He said in part:

such denunciation, being one-half hase. Ones as practical effect, as it is impossible to separate the truth from the false.

Again, avoid another form of hysteries. Do not trust to sudden uprightness, to sudden insurrections of virtue. Do not get into the habit of permitting things to drift from had to worse, with the hellef that you can always apply a revolutionary remedy. You might just as well expect to conduct a private business safely on such principles as to get a satisfactory government by their application in public life. Revolutions are sometimes necessary, but government by revolution is not a success. We have a right to demand from our good citizens that they apply themselves not intermittently, but sendily to their public duties; that they make it their business to know how their public representatives stand, and what they do; and that they keep our politics at a constantly high level.

SHAMEFUL CONDITIONS IN NEW-YORK.

SHAMEFUL CONDITIONS IN NEW-YORK. It ought to be, but it unfortunately too often is not true that questions of morality should never be that we should have tolerated in a city like New-York, for instance, an administration against which it is necessary to war not on grounds of political expediency, but on grounds of elementary morality. We never can have politics on a satisfactory basis in this country until we make it understood that dishonesty in a public servant is an unpardonable sin; that corruption of any kind or sort will not be condoned for any consideration of party expediency. When it is thus understood that the first requisite of a public servant will be honesty; when we rule out once for all any system that is corrupt, then, and not until then, will we have the road free for our proper political development, for the flighting out political issues on the proper plane. that we should have tolerated in a city like New-

The night superintendent of the local delivery of the General Postoffice said last night that he had had not heard that new letter boxes and letter box posts were to be placed in the streets it this city, nor had he heard of any other proposed changes in the service in order to relieve the congestion of mail matter at certain points.

Postmaster Van Cott could not be found last night. He was said to be at Montelair, N. J.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Our proper political development, for the fighting out political issues on the proper plane. In New-York I firmly believe that the decent propied could combine to overthrow the civic control they only would, but, as a matter of fact, they are so apt to fish one another, so apt to quarriel as to exactly how high the ideal of their government shall be, that they too often throw the victory into the hands of those who have no ideal at all, and who in addition to a cynical belief in the power of corruption and in mere demagogy also set about their work with the practical common sense that you expect a man to show in managing his own business. As long as good men are mere visionaries they do not accomplish very

acting his own business. As long as good men are mere visionaries they do not accomplish very much.

To a body like this I do not have to preach the gospel of work. I have been a pretty careful student of the history of the Western growth of this Republic, and nothing in it has impressed me more, than the tremendous energy, the undanging zeal, the untiring resolution of the early Methodist missionaries, to whose labors was so largely due the extraordinary spread of Methodism throughout the West, as throughout the rest of the country, from the closing years of the eighteenth century onward. They scorned a life of ease. They joined in the hard and strenous life of those who work unceasingly, and find greater pleasure in work thus undertaken with a high purpose, thus carried on with stern determination, than they could find in any fuxury or soft ease of living. If you seek only your own ease and pleasure you can do no more in politics than you can in social and business life. You must work and work hard, work fearlessly. You must strive knowing that you will fall again and again, but resolute to preserve that unshaken courage to face fallure, and from failure to wrest ultimate triumph.

ESSENTIALS OF PRACTICAL POLITICS,

ESSENTIALS OF PRACTICAL POLITICS.

So, then, practical politics must be the politics of decency, but also the politics of courage, of common sense, of hard work. You must have high ideals, but you must not follow them with your heads in the air, blind to the practical methods by which alone they can be even partially realized on this earth. Your main duttes will even seem commonlines and hundrum. monplace and humdrum. The call for great hero-ism in an individual or in a nation does not often rise. If you wait for heroic days to come before you exert yourself, you will simply be a drone, for it is in doing the little duties of the time that count most for good.

THE NATION'S DUTY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE NATION'S DUTY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Still, the need for heroism does now and then arise. Just at the moment the nation is face to face with a duty that calls for heroism. I mean our attitude in the Philippines. We put our pick into the rotten foundations of Spanish government, both in the East and West indies. We tumbled the building down in as righteous a war as was ever undertaken. Now, if we are worth our place among the great nations of the earth, we must see to it that the ruins are cleared away and the temple of justice and honesty reared in their places. We shall be guilty of a terrible wrong to humanity if in the Philippines we retreat before armed savagery, instead of organizing a suitable government which shall guarantee justice to every one and an ever increasing measure of liberty to those who show themselves worthy of it. The whole history of the world shows that the wrong done by the mere sentimentalist is often of larger proportions and more clastic than any other kind of wrong, and of this wrong we shall be guilty if we fall to do our task thoroughly end weil. It will call for but the merest fraction of our strength, provided only we choose to exert that strength. If, however, the people let their representatives in Congress hamper the Administration, as they did last winter, when they refused to put the Army upon a proper footing as to size, permanence and organization, then the people have themselves to thank if the war lingers, with difficulties and dangers increased. What the people have to do is to resolve to back up the President to the full in seeing that the outburst of savagery is repressed once for all, and, what is even more important, to see that these new tropic islands, in the East and West alike, are not left to the prey of paupers and spoilsmen, but are governed primarily in the increase of their inhabitants, and, therefore, ultimately for the honer and renown of America.

The audience expressed their appreciation of Governor Roosevelt's address, the choir and audience sang th

RETIRED OFFICER FOUND IN THE STREET.

The police of the West Thirtieth-st. station last evening found a man, who was well dressed, lying at Twenty-first-st. and Fifth-ave. in a state bordering on delirium tremens. An ambulance was summoned from New-York Hospital, and he was removed to that institution. At the hospital he said he was Byron G. Daniels, sixty-two years old, liv-ing at the Astor House. He said he was a retired Ing at the Astor House. He said he was a retired United States Army officer, but refused to give his rank. His condition is serious.

It was said by the clerk at the Astor House that Byron G. Daniels registered there on the 27th ult. He came from Porto Rico. It was also stated that Mr. Daniels left the hotel yesterday morning. His official rank is not known at the hotel.

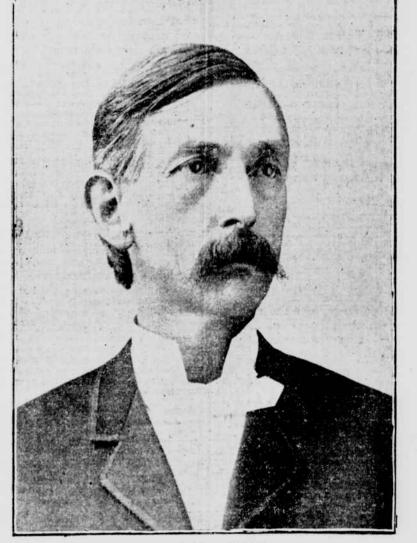
PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIS-SOURI EX-GOVERNOR, WHO HAS BE-COME A NATIONAL LEADER IN HIS PARTY.

Washington, Aug. 3 (Special).-Whether Senator Jones, of Arkansas, retires or not from the chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee, there can be no doubt that ex-Governor Stone of Missouri will be the directing force of his party in the next Presidential campaign. A Kentuckian by birth, he is tall, lank, coolheaded in ordinary, but with the latent passions of the Kentuckian when aroused by anger or by an inspiring environment; strikingly like Henry Clay in appearance, manner and training; a lawyer by profession; the plainest of men in attire and deportment, a calm, judicial sort of man, who converses in a manner sometimes painfully deliberate to people who place a nervous estimate upon the value of time; a man who has demonstrated that he possesses the

a tremendous outside sentiment was aroused in Stone's favor, which nominated him finally with but shadowy opposition when the real showdown came.

After having beaten the city politicians and after his election as Governor, but before inauguration, Mr. Stone exhibited another characteristic trait. A great banquet was tendered him at the Mercantile Club in St. Louis by David R. Francis, the outgoing Governor, and other eminent Democratic citizens of St Louis, and at this function the Governor-elect made a speech. He reviewed good naturedly the efforts of some of the men whom he saw about him to nominate some better man than he was for the chief office of the State, and added that inasmuch as the majority had decreed otherwise he would declare his policy in regard to these esteemed city fellow Democrats.

"There is, and must of necessity be," he said "a practical side to politics, and the torch bearer cannot be ignored. I believe decidedly



WILLIAM J. STONE. The strong man of the Democratic National Committee

elements of success both in his profession and in recognizing the working politicians of the as a man of the people. At fifty years he has served three terms as

a Representative in Congress and for four

years he was Governor of Missouri, the greatest Democratic State of the Union. He had also, soon after being graduated from the Missouri University, served part of a term, after election by the people, as Prosecuting Attorney of Vernon County, Mo., the county scat of which, his home town, is Nevada. The Governor said recently, half humorously, when speaking of his experience with this little office, that he gave it up before his term was over "simply in the natural course of business." The office was worth about \$250 a year, and carried refusal to be bulldozed by them at first. found out that there was a good deal more money fighting the State than there was in was in the latter days of riding the circuit, as Lincoln and his associates used to do, and young Stone would mount a mule and go along with the Circuit Judge and the other lawyers from county seat to county seat and pick up such practice as he might. He made his reputation as an advocate in the case of one Hutton, who shot down a man in cold blood for insulting his wife. The facts were all against his client, but the young lawyer argued on the sentimental side of the case, and in the course of five hours of oratory he lifted himself and his hearers to planes higher than mere cold statute law by repeated flights of passionate eloquence. How he could have conjured up material for five hours of rapid speech upon the single line of argument that he dared to touch upon and yet not repeat himself in any way to weary judge and jury and the listeners who thronged the dingy little courthouse was then, as it is now, a mystery to people who talked and who talk about it. It is a pity that a record could not have been preserved, as, for instance, of the similar great speech in a murder case which made the reputation of William H. Seward. Stone's client was acquitted and the young advocate had thus by his mental power accomplished the impossible and

awakened to quick fame. NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS. In the course of years Mr. Stone tired of his small surroundings. He grew into a good country practice, and, as in the case of many oldtime country practitioners who have to take every case that comes along, from a hog controversy before a justice of the peace to the big corporation issues that go to the higher courts, he became in time a successful and forceful practitioner along the whole gamut of the law. This gave him local fame, which he finally utilized to get a nomination for Congress. He was elected and twice re-elected, and gave at Washington the usual service of a country member. He was not especially taken with service in Congress and voluntarily gave

up a third nomination to stand for Governor.

In 1892, when Mr. Stone was a candidate for Governor, he went to St. Louis. He was waited upon at the hotel by a committee representing the Brady-Noonan Democratic machine, which in those days was dominant in the politics of the city of St. Louis. Conscious of their power as a political factor in the coming canvass, and with the audacity of typical city machine politicians, this committee proceeded to "hold up" Stone for a bargain by which he should contribute or cause to be contributed to the Democratic city machine a specified sum of money "to secure party success," and also a written agreement to place in the hands of the machine leaders the distribution of the great city patronage in the Governor's hands. Mr. Stone answered the committee in these words: "Gentlemen, if I can't take the office of Gov-

ernor unhampered by any promise to any person whomsoever, free and independent to do my duty as I see it to the State of Missouri, party, and while no public officer can with selfrespect allow any clique or combination to dictate to him, the workers of the party are entitled to and most assuredly shall receive recegnition in my administration."

This again made a sensation among local Democratic workers, and it is to be said, as showing Governor Stone's breadth and magnanimity, that he afterward appointed some of these very fellows who, Tammany-like, had sought to hold him up in the earlier stages of the contest, to good places as a reward for really efficient services that they had rendered as loyal Democrats in spite of the nominee's

LOYAL TO HIS PRIENDS.

Another trait of Governor Stone is his absolute loyalty to his friends. When he, then a semi-obscure country Congressman, came out for Governor his candidacy was not well received in St. Louis, which, in tax-producing extent, is one-third of the State of Missouri In fact there were only two men of any prominence in the party in St. Louis who were for him-Thomas A. Russell and Thad. Harris. Governor Stone afterward appointed Mr. Russell Circuit Judge and Mr. Harris Election Com-

missioner in St. Louis, a substantial recognition of his gratitude in each case.

Governor Stone, according to his declarations before the Democratic State Convention at Springfield two years ago, when he locked horns with Richard P. Bland and carried the convention against the silver champion, is not in line with Richard P. Bland and carried the conven-tion against the silver champion, is not in line with Mr. Bryan on what has been called imperialism. Governor Stone is squarely for it, a traditional with Democratic policy, and when a few days ago at Chicago Mr. Bryan officiously undertook to define what should be Democratic policy in this respect—of course it was, as laid down by Mr. Bryan, the precise oppo-site of what the Republican is—Mr. Stone wa-one of a number of men who sat silently and the National Committee has no authority to define party policy, and in the second place it was not quite logical, setting aside the matter of personal modesty as not applicable in the case of Mr. Bryan, that a man who is not a member of the committee, yet whose eminence centified him to at least the respect of silence. entitled him to at least the respect of silence,

chould step in and define to the committee the character of its utterances.

A friend of The Tribune broached to Governor Stone this matter of imperialism and of his not being in accord with Mr. Bryan thereon the other day. The Governor answered with deliberation:
"I do not gauge my views, sir, by the opin-

"I do not gauge my views, sir, by the opinions of any other man. This is a big question, and while there is no reason whatever why the truth should not be published regarding my views, if it is thought of enough consequence, I would much rather write out what I have to say. Indeed, sir, I am just now preparing three different speeches which I have been invited to deliver to my old friends out in the State within a few weeks in which I shall clearly and unequivocally define myself upon this as well as upon every other issue which I think should form a part of future Democratic policy. The first occasion will be an old-fashioned Democratic barbecue and harvest festival by Mr. Bland's friends out in Calloway County. Until then I should prefer not to talk for publication." then I should prefer not to talk for publication."
Governor Stone was asked to say something about the part he took as a mediator or gobetween for the Bryan interest and the Populists at their National Convention in St. Louis

"There is very little indeed to be said, sir," the "There is very little indeed to be said, sir, the Governor answered. "From time to time representatives of the Populists came to me at the hotel and I advised them repeatedly to either indorse the Chicago ticket as a whole or not at all, but of course you know a large element of the Populist convention favored a straight tick et, and that the majority finally compromised on a divided ticket, half Democratic, half Pop-ulist. There was but little effort made by the Democrats to control the Populist convention, and what effort there was, as far as I ever knew, was merely in the form of advice for a straight indorsement or none at all. That was our policy, but no management could have brought about a different result. I think, con-

sidering the diverse and aggressive elements of the Populist convention." Governor Stone's manner when approached Governor Stone's manner when approached by a stranger is gracious and candid. As a talker his style is exceedingly interesting. He speaks with the distinctive Virginia-Kentucky accent, and there is a serene quality of his conversation that is restful and reassuring—a conversation that is restful and reassuring—a my duty as I see it to the State of Missouri.

I will go back to Vernon County and practice law."

This bold defiance of a powerful political cabal on the part of the leading candidate for Governor made a sensation in city politics, and AMERICA'S TIMELY ACTION.

PHILADELPHIA ADVICES AS TO THE SITUATION IN SAN DOMINGO.

"CHRIS" MAGEE AND PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS-

PROBABLE NOMINATION OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL BARNETT FOR STATE TREASURER Philadelphia, Aug. 3 (Special) .- Private ad-

vices received here by an exporter who has large interests in San Domingo are to the effect that the prompt presence of United States war vessels before the San Domingo capital, in anticipation of possible unrest among would-be leaders hoping to profit by the assassination of President Heureaux, has had the effect of discovering an attempt to overthrow the regular Government. The effort to push Dr. Jiminez to the front in a revolutionary movement against the constitutional succession to the Presidency is not regarded as serious.

There is no doubt that the attitude of the United States had much to do with stiffening the courage of the conservative element and discouraging the turbulent. The little capital at the mouth of the Ozama, under the guns of United States vessels of war "watching American interests" and looking askance at the preservation of order, may be considered a step in the direction of responsibility to the world that in these petty States revolution shall no longer anticipate general elections nor follow in the wake of the tragedies which seem to be part of the experience of men who occupy the execu-

The Vice-President, General Figuero, having been installed at the head of the de facto Government, it is believed that the crisis may be considered safely passed. This Government, having the prestige of law and regularity, will have recognition, which fact, coupled with the naval demonstration, so to speak, cannot fail to serve as a warning to keep hands off.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

State Senator Christopher Magee, of Pittsburg, who has for years been a conspicuous factor in Pennsylvania and National politics, said to-day:

"I am here in the hands of physicians, and prefer to regain my health, if possible, to worrying about politics. I have not kept up with the procession on that account. I am confident that there will be harmony in the convention, and that a ticket will be nominated which will win. It is the common law of American politics that the majority shall rule. I have no doubt that those who will control the convention through their friends will make the ticket, which is the usual and only way of doing such things."

State Senator Magee represented Pennsylvania on the National Republican Committee when Secretary Blaine was nominated for the Presidency in 1884, and Mr. Magee retired to make room for B. F. Jones to be made chairman, which was soon discovered to have been a mistake from the point of view of practical politics. Secretary Blaine said afterward to a party of friends: "It is not good politics to permit personal friendships to govern in the selection of men to manage campaigns. Politics is not gratitude, but ambition." In conversation respecting his health, Senator

Magee still feels encouraged that he will improve. He seems to maintain his strength, but he has that leaden pallor which Secretary Blaine had in the last year or two of his lifetime, and which is always the evidence of a functional disorder of the kidneys or liver. The friends of the Senator hope that his physical vigor will carry him through. The change is a surprise, as he has been a man of exceptionally regular habits for one who began young, and has always been active in the rough and tumble of municipal and State politics. pal and State politics.

pal and State politics.

Senator Quay has informed his friends that he will be in Philadelphia possibly this week. The death of Colonel Hawkins, of the 10th Pennsylvania, of course, eliminates him as a factor in the course of selection of a nominee. It is now conceded that Lieutenant Colonel Barnett will be the nominee for State Treasurer. There may be complimentary votes, but Hawkins's followers. who were strong, will now go to Barnett in a great measure. The State Convention will meet in about three weeks.

NEW REMEDY FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

A FRENCH METHOD OF TREATMENT REPORTED

Washington, Aug. 3.-A new remedy for tuberculosis developed in France has been reported to the State Department by Mr. Atwell, United States commercial agent at Roubaix. It is a treatment called to the attention of the Academy of Medicine by Dr. Mendel, and consists in the daily injection into the bronchial tubes of essence of eucalyptus, thyme and cinnamon, held in solution in olive oil, The oil, in descending slowly, comes into contact with the walls of the tube and upper lungs. The gas set free saturates the air in the lungs and acts on the mucous membranes. In sixteen cases treated, after one or two weeks there was in all a lessening or complete cessation of the cough and expectoration, as well as a return of sleep, appetite

INVESTIGATION AT SYRACUSE.

Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 3.-The legislative committee to investigate tuberculosis and other animal diseases met in this city to-day. The witnesses were Dr. F. O. Donohue, formerly president of the State Board of Health; Dr. F. W. Smith, member of the Tuberculosis Committee of the Board; Dr. W. H. May, bacteriologist, and Dr. H. A. Turner, vet-erinary surgeon in the employ of the State Board. Their testimony all favored the passage of a law ermary surgeon in the employ of the State Board. Their testimony all favored the passage of a law requiring a bill of health for all cattle entering the State, the continuance of the work as now prosecuted, but not an attempt to stamp out all tuberculosis in the State and the payment of farmers for cattle destroyed.

A FISH THAT PRODUCES SILE. T

A FISH THAT PRODUCES SIDE.

From The London Mail.

A Mediterranean shelifish known as the pianna has the curious power of spinning a viseld silk, which is made in Italy into a regular fabric. The silk is spun by the shellifish in the first place for the purpose of attaching itself to the rocks. It is able to guide the delicate filaments to the proper place and then glue them fast, and if they are cut away it can reproduce them.

The material when gathered—which is done at low tide—is washed in soap and water, dried and straightened, one pound of the coarse filament yielding three ounces of the fine thread, which, when spun, is of a lovely burnished golden brown color.

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